NEW WORK DAM'T TRINGNE, MONDAY, OUTUBLE 1, 1989

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE POTATO CROP-APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1869. The potato crop of England will not be up to the average. It is estimated that half of the crop of Cumberland is diseased. Col. Hill has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

THE A. L. PALMER ABANDONED AT SEA. LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1862. Intelligence has been received here to the effect that the ship A. L. Palmer, Capt. Kaye, from this port Aug. 22, for New-York, has been abandoned at sea.

FRANCE. THE BORDEAUX CONFLAGRATION.

Paris, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1869. It is estimated that the loss by the fire among the shipping at Bordeaux will reach ten million fraucs. ARRIVAL OF THE EMPRESS AT VENICE-PROB-

ABLE MINISTERIAL CHANGES. Dispatches received here to-day announce the arrival of Empress Engenie at Venice. The Ministers have decided to convoke the Chambers on the 8th of November next. It is said that four Ministers will soon resign, and that Ollivier, Legris, Talhouet, and Schneider will succeed them.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S LETTER TO HIS AMERICAN

PARIS. Oct. 3, 1869. Prince Napoleon has written a letter to Col. Berton, Chairman, and other Americans sojourning in Loudon, thanking them for their address congratulating him for his liberal speech in the Senate. The Prince reminds them of the bonds which have always united France and America, and continues : The present position bears resemblance to that at the close of the last century. France seeks to found a liberal Democracy at the moment when America emerges from a gigantic struggle for the destruction of slavery, which dishonored the republic. The methods of France and America are different, but the end is the same. Constitutional liberty established in France will place the political sentiments of France and America in as complete accord as their interests already are. In conclusion the Prince thanks his American friends for having perceived in his speech moderate liberal, and democratic sentiments, which alone can secure the end at which they aim-the alliance of the Empire with Liberty. DISSATISFACTION AT THE DELAY OF CONVOCA-

TION. Nearly all the journals express dissatisfaction at the fact that the Chambers have not been imme-

CONVOCATION FOR THE TWENTY-NINTH OF NO-VEMBER.
The Journal Official announces that the Senate and
Corps Legislatif have been convoked to meet on the

diately assembled.

29th of November. A GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

VIENNA, Oct. 8, 1869. The Vienna Presse, which is generally recognized as an official organ of the Austrian Government, publishes in its issue this morning advices from Paris to the effect that the Emperor Napoleon hopes to open the coming session of the Legislative body of France by announcing to the members, among other matters, the fact that an agreement has been arrived at between the European Powers for a general simul-

SPAIN.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MADRID AND THE PROVINCES INTERRUPTED-THE REPUBLICAN MOYEMENT WIDESPREAD AND FORMIDABLE. MADRID, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1869.

The insurrectionary movement is maintained at different points. Communication between Madrid and the provinces is difficult, as the telegraph lines have been interrupted in their working very injuriously by the Republican bands. The Republican vollong, and others, with the view of rescuing the prisoners taken by the military during the late engagements at the barricades, have cut the telegraph wires and stopped the mail trains carrying the Government

Very considerable alarm still exists at Bejar where the populace remains excited and in a very unruly condition. Republican deputies, who have been elected to Cortes, have organized counter-revolutionary or democratic reactionary bands in Heresca and Martaselli. Their forces have been defeated at the last named place by the local authorities and troops. Most serious events may occur in Spain at any moment, but Madrid remains quiet just at

THE DUKE OF GENOA'S CANDIDATURE OPPOSED. The Liberals generally oppose the elevation of the Dake of Genoa to the throne of Spain.

A REPUBLICAN INSURRECTION IN PROGRESS. MADRID, Oct. 3, 1869. Telegraphic communication between Madrid and Southern provinces, is interrupted. It is believed that a Republican insurrection is in progress.

GERMANY.

UNITED STATES AND SPAIN-PRUSSIA SENDS A

NAVAL FORCE TO THE ANTILLES. London, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1869. In view of the complications between the United States and Spain, the Prussian Government have dispatched vessels of war to the Antilles.

BURNING OF THE TOWN OF FRAUENSTEIN. LONDON, Oct. 3, 1869.

Telegrams from Dresden report that the small town of Frauenstein, the seat of an extensive linen manufacture and dye works, lying about 20 miles from the capital, was totally destroyed by fire last

PARAGUAY. EVACUATION OF ASCURRA-LOSS TO THE PAR-AGUAYANS.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1869. Late advices have been received from Buenos Avres. It seems that President Lopez, in evacuating Ascurra, removed everything, including his guns. During the pursuit 30,000 Allies attacked 8,000 Paraguayans. The latter fought desperately. The engagement lasted six hours. The Paraguayans lost 2,500 men and all their archives and specie.

BRAZILIAN LOSSES, 8,000-LOPEZ FALLEN BACK ON THE CORDILLERAS-THE ALLIED FORCES

PREPARING TO WITHDRAW. PARIS, Oct. 8, 1869. Advices from Paraguayan sources represent that the losses of the Brazilians in their last battles amounted to 8,000 men. President Lopez retired to the Grand Cordilleras, and thence to Acquaza, where ne had in advance prepared new positions for his forces. The Allies were preparing to withdraw from Paraguay, but would leave a few troops behind to support the Provisional Government established at Acunsion. The Argentine Government had already recalled its contingent to the Allied army in Paraguay. The Buenos Ayres journals accuse the Bra-silians of assassinating their prisoners.

THE CCUMENICAL COUNCIL. PISHOP DUPANLOUP TO DEFEND LIBERALISM BE-FORE THE COUNCIL-FIFTY AMERICAN BISH-

OPS TO SUPPORT HIM. The Patrie contradicts a report that the French troops are to retire from Rome on the 15th of Novem-

The Figaro says M. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, will defend liberal ideas before the Œcuminical Council, and that 50 American Bishops give him their

THE POPE'S ANSWER TO DR. CUMMING.

By the desire of the Archbishop, I forward lo you the inclosed translation of a letter addressed to him by his Holiness in rely to the letter of the Rev. Dr.

Cumming. Believing that it may be interesting to some of your readers, the Archbishop places it at your disposal for publication. I am, &c., W. A. JOHNSON, Secretary. No. 8 York-place, W., Sept. 20, 1869.

of your readers, the Archibishop places it at your disposal for publication. I am, &c.,

No. 8 Fork-place, W., Sept. 20, 1829.
Pope Pius IX. to our Venerable Brother Henry Edward, Archibishop of Westoninster.
VENERABLE BROTHER, HEALTH AND THE APOSTOLIC BLESSING.—We have seen from the newspapers that Dr. Cumming of Scotland has inquired of you whether leave will be given at the approaching Council to those who dissent from the Catholic Church to put forward the arguments which they think can be advanced in support of their own opinions; and that, on your replying that this is a matter to be determined by the Holy See, he has written to us upon the subject.

Now, if the inquirer knows what is the belief of Catholic Swith respect to the teaching authority which has been given by our Divine Savier to.

Now, if the inquirer knows what is the belief of Catholic Swith respect to the teaching attention, and therefore with respect to the teaching attention, and therefore with respect to its infallibility in deciding questions which belong to dogma or to morals, he must know that the Church cannot permit errors which it has carefully considered, judged, and condemned, to be again brought under discussion. This, too, is what has already been made known by our Letters. (Viz. The Letters Apostolic of Soptember 13, 1883, addressed "To all Protestants and other non-Catholics.") For, when we said, "it cannot be denied or doubted that Jesus Christ Himself, in order that he might apply to all generations of men the fruits of His redemption, built here on earth upon Peter His only Church, that is, the one, holy, Catholic and spostolic Church, and gave to him all power that was necessary for preserving whole and inviolate the deposit of faith, and for delivering the same faith to all peoples, and tribes and nations." We therefore signified that the primacy both of nonor and of jurisdiction, which was conferred upon Peter and his successors by the Founder of the Church, is placed beyond the hazard of disputation. This, indeed, is t

carnestly ask of God; and do you, volume favor and your prayers to ours.

In the meanwhile, as a token of the Divine favor and of our own especial benevolence, we most lovingly give to you and to your diocese our Apostolic blessing.
Given at St. Peter's, in Rome, this 4th day of September, 1869, in the 24th year of our Pontificate.

Pore Pius IX.

LETTER OF FATHER HYACINTHE. The following is the text of the letter which, as advised by Cable, Father Hyncinthe has addressed to

the General of his order in Rome:

My Very Rewerend Patters: During the five years of my ministry at Notre Dame de Paris, despite the open attacks and secret accusations of which I have been the object, your esteem and confidence have never failed me for a moment. I per hand, and which were addressed as much to my preaching as to myself. Whatever may happen, I shall hold them in grateful remembrance. To-day, however, by a sudden change, the cause of which I do not seek in your heart, but in the intrigues of a party all powerful at Rome, you arraign what you encouraged, you consure what you approved, and you require that I should speak a language or preserve a silence which would no longer be the entire and loyal expression of my conscience. I do not hesitate an instant. With language per vertex is according to the pulpit of Notre Dame. I express my regret for this to the intelligent and courageous Archibishop who has given his pulpit to me, and sustained me there against the bad will of men of whon I shall speak at the proper time. I express my regrets to the imposing auditory who surrounded me there with its attention, its sympathies, I was nearly going to say its friendship. I would not be worthy of the auditory of the Archbishop. I would not be worthy of the auditory of the Archbishop. I would not be worthy of the auditory of the Archbishop. I would not be worthy of the auditory of the Archbishop. I would not be worthy of the auditory of the Archbishop. I would not be worthy of the auditory of the Archbishop. I would not be worthy of the auditory of the Archbishop. I would not be worthy of the auditory of the Archbishop. I make a more appearance of the soul I section of the soul. I section of the soul of the section of the section of the soul of the section of

Superior of the Barefooted Carmelites of Paris, preacher of the order in the province of Avignon. Paris-Passy, Sept. 20, 1869

LETTER FROM GEN. FREMONT. The Paris Temps of Sept. 20, publishes the

lewing letter from Gen. Fremont :

following letter from Gen. Fremont:

PARs, Sopt. 18.—In order to reply to the false allegations disected against the Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Railroad Company, by parties interested in discrediting it, the subscriber, as President of the Committee of Management decarge:

1. That the Cocession of the line has been regularly and definitely accorded to the company by the following laws of the Texan Logislature, namely, those of Feb. 4, 1856, Feb. 5, 1856, Feb. 10, 1868, March 20, 1861, Jan. 11, 1862, March 39, 1866, Nov. 13, 1866.

2. That all privileges, franchise and property accorded to the company remain in full force and require no new sanction, not even that of the United States Congress.

3. That the mortgage forming the guarantee of the

sanction, not even that of the United States Congress.

3. That the mortgage forming the guarantee of the bonds issued, is a first mortgage, perfectly regular, and of such nature as to legally secure the bondholders.

4. That the building of the road to Texas is being carried on with all possible activity, and that the contracts concluded by the Company secure the completion of the earthwork by the lat of next March, to the extent of 160 miles.

miles.

5. That large orders for rails, locomotives, and material have been given in France to M. Euchlin of Mulhouse, and to the Societe de Vevin Aulnoy of Maubeuge, and the amount of these orders has been deposited in banks of the first standing, and that even, at this moment, a vessel is bound for Antwerp to convey the first cargo of rails.

rails.

6. That Gen. Hunter and M. Sedgwick, the former being the manager, and the latter engineer of the Californian section of the line, are at San Diego to commence the building of that section.

7. That the Company owns in addition to the lands mortgaged the following: A—1.022 acres at the port of Norfolk on the A dantic side. B—9,000 acres at the port of San Diego on the Pacific side. C—600,000 acres in Texas independently, we repeat, of the lands placed under mortgage.

8. That the Company have acquired, by purchase or by the consolidation of other lines, and the following concess.

sions which correspond with the principal line, and shall henceforth form an integral part, namely: A—The concession of the San Diego and Gila line in California, 160 miles long. B—The concession of the Arizona line, about 500 miles long. C—The Memphis and Little Rock Line, the greater part of which is in operation—9. That the whole of these properties gives to the Company's bondholders a general security, forming in some part the complement of the guarantees in which they are specially interested.

The bondholders may be assured that the Directors of the Company, aware of their duties, will employ all their

The boundoders may be assured that the Directors of the Company, aware of their duties, will employ all their energies to defend the interests of the Company and it bondholders. I hope that these declarations, as categor ical as they are sincere, will put an end to the persisten gainmiles of which the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad is the object.

J. C. FREMONT,

President of the Committee of Management.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE—SPEECH BY

AN AMERICAN LADY.

The third and fourth sittings of the Lausanne Peace Congress, says The Daily News of Sept. 21, have been very animated, and much interest has been displayed by the public in the debates. The room has always been full, and a large number of ladies have been present. Among the speakers have been M. Gastineau of the Paris bar; M. Jules Ferry, one of the members for Paris; and M. Edgar Quinet. A short speech in English was delivered by Mrs. Rose, an American lady, who deplored the evils of war, and laid the blame of war to ignorance and clerical influence. Centralization, decentralization, and the necessity of education, were the principal subjects handled by the speakers. At the close of the third sitting the Congress passed a distinct resolution which had been drawn up by a committee. This resolution affirms that the sole means of establishing peace in Europe is to form a federation of nations under the name of the United States of Europe; that the government of this union shall be republican and federative—that is to say, be based upon the principle of the sovereignty of the people and respect for the autonomy and independence of each member of the federation; that the constitution of this government shall be modified when necessary; that the European Confederation shall guarantee complete liberty to each of the nations which compose it; and that no nation shall be admitted into the federation unless it is in the full exercise of universal suffrage; the right of accepting and refusing taxes; the right of peace and war; the right of concluding or ratifying alliances and treates of commerce; and the right of improving its own constitution. On the 17th there were two sittings of the Congress, and at one of these the Eastern Question was discussed. At the commencement of the next led to the motion that the President should leave the chair, and caused a good deal of excitement. THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE-SPEECH BY

THE RUMORED INTENTION OF NAPOLEON TO ABDICATE.

The Leeds Mercury of Sept. 18 published a telegram to the following effect: "We have received a communication from a member of Parliament who is assured by officials in confidential communication with the Emperor of the French, that a formal abdication will take place in a few weeks at latest. The Prince Imperial will be proclaimed Emperor, with the title of Napoleon IV, the present Emperor holding office as President of the Conneil. The Emperor deems his life precarious.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 3 .- Prince Arthur, the Governor-General, and the royal party arrived here by the Great Western Railway at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The crowd around the station and in the streets was immense, and the enthusiasin unbounded, nothing like it having been witnessed here since the visit of the Prince of Wales. The crowd was estimated at fully 20,060 people. A procession was formed and the party was driven to the City Hall, where addresses to Sir John Young and Prince Arthur were presented by the Corporation, and appropriate replies were delivered. The party then reducered their carriages and the line of march was taken up along the principal streets to the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, Four hundred children, on a platform erected fon King-st., sang "God Save the Queen" as the procession passed. The streets were gorgeously decorated and the illuminations were on a very extensive scale. Last night the Prince reviewed the Volunteers in the drill shed, and afterward presented the prizes won at the recent rifle service at St. John's Cathedrai, for which tickets of admission were lasued.

THE MURDER TEIAL. by the Great Western Railway at 4 o'clock yesterday

THE MURDER TRIAL.

MONTREAL, Oct. 3.—The trial of Bellanger for the murder of La Boute, his wife's paramour, terminated last night. The counsel for the defense cited the Sickles and Chaloner cases and made a strong appeal in favor of the prisoner. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." The Judge expressed his approval of the verdict.

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 .- The official statement WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.— In Sinetal statement of passengers arrived in the United States during the year ending June 30, 1869, has just been compiled at the Bureau of Statistics, and will appear in the next mouthing repure. The following all tract is furnished:

The total number of passengers arrived was 889,551, of whom 240,477 were males and 149,174 females. Of these 63,342 were cabin and 355,509 steerage passengers. Of passengers not immigrants there were: Citizens of the United States, 26,756; passengers not intending to re-

united States, 25,776; passengers not intending to remain, 10,306. The actual immigrants numbered \$23,506, of whom 214,748 were males and 137,821 females; 79,803 were under fifteen years of ace, 232,198, were botween fifteen and forty, and 40,588 of forty and upwards.

These immigrants arrived at the following Customs Districts: At New York, 253,784; Huron, 35,566; Hoston, 23,294; San Francisco, 16,490; Baltimore, 11,202; Portland, Me., 4,026; New Orleans, 8,424; Detroit, 3,390; Philadelphia, 1,001; Oregon, 978; Texas, 709; Key West, 476; Charleston, 331; Cuyahoga, 216; Chicago, 276; Gloucester, 170; all others, 251. phia, 1,001: Oregon, 978: Texas, 709; Key West, 476; Charleston, 331; Cuyahoga, 216; Chicago, 256; Gloucester, 170; all others, 251.

The nationality of these immigrants was as follows: Germany, 132,537; Great Britisin, 60,286; Ireland, 63,939; 8weden, 24,224; British North American Possessions, 20,918; Norway, 16,068; China, 1,2874; France, 3,879; 8witzerland, 3,650; Denmark, 8,649; West Indies, 2,234; Belgium, 1,922; Italy, 1,488; Holland, 1,134; Spain, 1,123; Azores, 420; Russia, 343; Mexico, 320; Poland, 184; all others, 878. The occupations reported by immigrants were as follows: Laborers, 88,649; farmers, 28,095; inechanics not reporting special trades, 16,552; servants, 10,965; merchants, 8,869; miners, 6,005; clerks, 1,643; masons, 1,388; mariners, 1,199; tallors, 1,724; shoomakers, 1,196; bakers, 876; weavers, 771; butchers, 648; physicians, 397; artists, 375; painters, 659; clerks, 1,643; masons, 1,196; tallors, 1,243; bowers, 247; fishermen, 211; teachers, 181; bewelers, 171; all others of specified occupations, 1,436; occupations not stated, 725; without occupation, 180,440, all women and children. The statement is also accompanied by a statement of passengers departed from the United States during the year, which shows the whole number to be 73,845, of whom 2,272 were males, 21,573 females, 65,806 were adults, 8,449 children; 70,895 departed by steamships, 2,950 by sailing vessels; 36,602 were calling, 7:133 steerage passengers. Of the total number 55,969,left New-York, 5,983 San Francisco, 5,268 Genesee, 2,417 Boston, 1714 Puget's Sound, 1,215 Portland, Me., 1,205 Corgon, 679 New-Orleans, 680 Baltimore, 312 Alaska; all others, 113.

St. Louis, Oct. 3 .- A dispatch from Fillmore, Utah, dated the 1st inst., says: "At 6:50 o'clock this evening a violent shock of earthquake was felt here. It evening a violent shock of earthquake was feit here. It passed from south to north, apparently in a due line. The State House rocked and trembled for five or ten seconds; then the shock gradually collapsed to trembling and distant rumbing. The windows, doors, cupboards, and furniture of the dwelling houses in the city rattled. It is said to have been the most violent shock that has been felt in this part of Utah since its first settlement. The shock and trembling altogether lasted two minutes.

COAL MINE ACCIDENT AT GARDNER, ILL. CHICAGO, Oct. 2 .- An accident occurred in the Gardner Coal Mine, at Gardner, Ili., last evening. Four persons were descending the shaft when the wire holsting-rope broke and the men fell with the cage a dis-tance of 180 feet to the bottom of the shaft. None were killed outright, though all had bones broken. One lad about 15 years of age has since died, and two others are supposed to be beyond recovery.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE. CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 2.-Ex-President Pierce has been very ill some weeks past, and his physician pronounces him very low. The disease assumes a dropsical form. His recovery is extremely doubtful.

THE COAL MINE DISASTER.

The following additional sums have been received at the office of THE TRIBUNE for the families of the victims of the Avondale disaster :

9 60 5 00 5 00 Brooklyn, N. Y. 30 00 10 00 of Bridgeport, Ct. 50 00 own, N. J. 50 00	
ed	
\$2,604 35	

Avondale coal mine relief fund have been received by Mayor Hall: Amount previously school.

The Receiver of Taxes has obtained the fol-
 Dwing subscriptions:
 825
 M. Van Baren.

 Joel A. Pithian.
 25
 John McGiota.

 Jat A. Carolin.
 20
 George W. Reid.

 John M. For.
 5
 Wm. H. Dougan.

 J. O. Rhines.
 15
 Thomas J. Ridden.

 John S. Vredenburgh.
 10
 Jaz. Langdon.
 Total

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW ON THE RELATIONS BE-TWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN. LONDON, Oct. 2 .- The Saturday Review has an article on the subject of the relations between Spain and the United States on the Cuban question. The writer says the announcement that the Washington Government approves the communication of Mr. Sickles, the American Minister to the Spanish Government, is only partially intelligible as long as the terms of that dispatch are unknown. So also is the announcement that America had no intention to intervene, and was only prompted by humanity. It is certain the Spaniards consider that the subject concerns themselves alone; and if the Government prosecutes the contest with energy and success, no faction will openly oppose its measures.

NOT WITHDRAWN. Madrid, Oct. 3 .- The note of Gen. Sickles to the Spanish Government in regard to Cuba has not been withdrawn. THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL INSTRUCTED TO BE HU-

A circular is published in the Officiel Gazette instructing the Captain-General of Cuba to treat rebel prisoners with humanity, and deal with their officers through the ordinary tribunals, and urging him at the same time to push forward reforms in the administration of the island.

A SPANISH FLEET FOR CUBA. Madrid, Oct. 3 .- The equipment of a fleet for Cuba is pushed forward with great energy at Cadiz. Light artillery for special service, and needle guns are to HAVANA, Oct. 3.-A Spanish steam transport has

arrived in port with 1,000 soldiers from Cadiz. INSUBORDINATION AND TREACHERY IN THE CUBAN ARMY-AMERICAN FILIBUSTERS MAL-TREATED AND ASSASSINATED.

WASHINGTON, Ont. 3.-Letters from Cuba, received here yesterday, confirms previous accounts of the insubordination and treachery in the Cuban army. Gen. Cespedes and Gen. Quesada are untiring in their endeavors to harmonize the conflicting ailments, but without success. The Americans are auxious to get away. They report that every promise made them before leaving New-York has been yiolated, and the representations of the state of affairs on the island are equally false. The Americans who have escaped describe the condition of their comrades as most piteous. They are compelled to take the front in all contests and receive no quarters from the Spaniards. The wounded, who in the exigency of battle are left upon the field, are invariably murdered. To this is to be added the almost daily assassinations of their comrades by those whose ndependence and liberty they were induced to volunteer to assist in securing. Several engagements have taken place, in all of which the Spaniards have been defeated, and in each of which the Americans have lost largely. These fights are stated to have been unimportant in their result as affects the conclusion of the war. LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE-THE

VESSEL EUTERPE AND THE SUPPOSED CUBAN

The following correspondence has just been made

public:

No. 153 Maiden-Lane, New-York, Oct. 1, 1869.

To Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:
On the 23d ult, we chartered to Jose Pesant of this city the steamship Euterpe for Havans, to load at Cold Spring with artillery. We are informed, by rumor, that a pirate is in waiting off Sandy Hook to intercept her. We respectfully inquire what protection in such an event have we from the United States Government. An early answer will much oblige, yours respectfully.

Department of State, Washington, Oct. 2, 1869.
Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst. stating that you are informed by "rumor" that a pirate is in waiting off Sandy Hook to intercept the steamship Euterpe, bound for Havans, and inquiring what protection in such an event the United States Government will afford you. You do not state whether the Euterpe is a registered vessel of the United States. Assuming, however, that such is the case, I have to say in reply, that while on American waters a convoy cannot be given to the vessel. The United States will, if a vessel carrying their flag is molested on the high seas, use all their power to punish the offenders, and to prevent a repetition of the offense.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

To C. H. Mallary & CO. the offenders, and to prevent a repetition of the offense.
I have the benor to be your obedient servant,
To C. H. MALLARY & Co.
HAMILTON FISH.
THE HORNET—CUBAN RECRUITS—THE EUTERPE.

The Cuban sympathizers in New-York are now fully assured that the Hornet is far out at sea keeping a sharp watch for Spanish vessels. She was purchased on the 13th ult. at sea by one of her passengers, a gentleman prominently identified with the Cuban move ent; and was at once placed under the command of meet; and was at once placed under the command of Gen. Higgins. When two days out from Hahtax she re-ceived her armament, which had been forwarded in a ship of 1,600 tuns burden, and as the last gun came aboard, the flag of the Republic of Cub was thrown to the breeze, and the Mornet received her new hame—the Cub.

It is now definitely known that the flifbuster passer gers by the steamer Alabama which left this port on Sunday night, the 26th uit, have safely landed at Key West. Marshal Barlow and his deputies say that the de-parture of the Alabama with Cuban soldiers on board is a fiction. The Euterpe, still at pier No. 20 East River, under the eye of the Marshal's deputies, will y obably sail to day as no opposition to her leaving will 1 offered by the Gov-ernment. She will be convoyed y an armed vessel chartered by the Spanish agents here.

THE COMMANDER OF THE HORNET.

The commander of the steamer Hornet is Edward Higgins, an ex-Brigadier of the Confederate States Army, and is well known both in the North and in the South. By birth a Virginian, he lived many years in Louisiana. Gen. Jackson appinted him a midshipman in the United States Navy when he was but 13 years of age. He graduated with honor, was in 18te premoted to a lieutenancy, and served through the Mexican War on the Pasific coast, as Captain of a body of saliors who were operating under the orders of Com. Stockton. Here he because noted for gallantry and activity. In 1852 he was furloughed by the Government, when he took command of the Hermann, which vessel he commanded for six years, and then went upon the Vanderbilt. He retired to Louislana in 1858, but at the breaking out of the civil war between the North and South was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment Louislana troops (artillery). He commanded Forts Jackson and Philip when Forter's fleet passed up the river. At Vicksburg he was placed in charge of all the Confederate river batteries, and displayed much bravery and ability. Afterward he became commander at Forts Powell and Morgan, located near the mouth of Mobile Bay, and o' the works and fortifications around Mobile itself. Higgins is about 42 years of are, and a man of excellent presence. the South. By birth a Virginian, he lived many years in

gan, located near the mouth of should result about 42 years of age, and a man of excellent presence.

GEN. SICKLES'S NOTE.

Writing on Sept. 15, the Madrid correspondent of The London Daily News says: Gen. Sickles's note, I am in a position to state, is courteous and moderate in the extreme. It contains no allusion to the sale of the Island; indeed all that has been said and written respecting the overtures of the American Government for the purchase, or its offers to guarantee the payment, has been founded on the most complete delusion. Gen. Sickles, I repeat, has never broached the subject of the sale of Cuba to the Spanish Government, nor has he any instructions from Washington to do so. But to return to his note. He throws out linits to the Spanish Government that the struggle in Cuba seems to have passed beyond the limits of "rebellion" or "insurrection" into war—a war of brave men who desire to throw off a yoke irksome to them, and to free the Island from the evils brought upon it by so many years of "Spanish colonial misrale." He protests energetically against the mode in which this war is being conducted, which savers much of extermination, alludes to the nerciless military executions, and especially to those of American subjects, two of whom were lately shot without trial at Santiago de Cuba who were non-combatants, and in no way conspiring against Spanish rule. He says if this mode of conducting the war, so contrary to every principle of humanity, is to continue, the Government of the United States in view of the growing feeling in America, may find themselves obliged to grant belligerent rights to the Cubaus. He gives a slap at England and France, and their haste to recognize the Boutherners as belligerents, by reminding Spain that it the United States had followed "recently established European precedents." she would have recognized the Cubans as belingerents long ago. He speaks of their having resisted for over eleven months all the forces Spain had sent against them, gaining at times successes ove

THE SPANISH PRESS ON SPAIN, CUBA, AND

The Novedudes of Madrid contains a better The Noveludes of Madrid contains a better article than usual on the question between the United States and Spain. It states the Spanish position fully; Sofely to the resources sent by the North American ensures of Spain is R owing that the insurgents of Cuba have been able to prilong the state of perturbation in our Antiles, and if Cupa should come eventually to be lost, it will be entirely by the support, direct or indirect, of the United States. We don't know up to what point the propositions of the Government of Washington will be carried; its conduct of late has signified so muchnow, by the relief of Admiral Hoff, who commanded their squadron in the Antillos, and whom the agents of the insurrection in the States accused of being favorable to susing now by serving in Madrid Gan Stables.

known ha his own country as a partisan of the annexation of Cuba; and finally, by the indications to which we have referred, which appear to have been made, if not by writing, at least by speech. Let the propositions of the United States attain any point they may see fit, we cannot jose sight of these simple indications. But the acts favorable to the insurgents have been sufficient for Spain to see in them a question of dignity, a question of honor, and that it is only by following this road we shall be able to accelerate the termination of the insurrection. Before the United States authorized the rumors which have circurated respecting its attidude there were some ameng us who raised questions respecting the solution of the contest, the limits to which Spain ought to proceed in the effort to suppress the movement, and the propriety or impropriety of making a concession or an arrangement. Taday nobody discusses these questions. Today all of us have but one voice. All parties cry. "To Cuba!" The United States wishing no doubt to favor the insurgents, have thought to give us amortal blow, but Spain will not recede before any sacrage. If the 24,000 men who are about to go out are not susident to exterminate the insurrection, as many more will no, and everything will be done to preserve our honor it its proper situitude, and to secure the integrity of our testiony. But is this all we ought to do? Ought we to look with entire indifference to the consummation of the act attributed to the Government of the United States, in recognizing the insurgents as belligerents, will be infringing international right and the established practice of mattons. The character of belligerents has never been conceded hitherto to rebel subjects of any government whatever until they possess two Indispensable requisites, viz., first, having a government established and working regularity; and, secondly, occupying constantly a part of the established procedents for these two conditions rebels cannot be considered as belligerents, nor be rec them by the infraction of international practices, and the mannfestation to favor an insurrection which was just about to be conquered, and they will have the duty of avoiding the rum of our commerce in the seas of the Antilles. Firm in our right, and secure in our strength, we ought to make the American Government understand that if, guided by evil counselors, they seek our discredit in Cuba, and the ruln of our commerce in America, we will know how to respond by seeking our honor thence, and the ruin of the North American commerce in Europe, We are certain that the Government of the Union will not accept this contingency, but that, stopping in time, they will not recognize the insurgents of Cuba as belligerents. With this the insurrection will terminate before the end of the year.

the end of the year. THE INDIANAPOLIS CALAMITY.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED - ADDITIONAL

NAMES-CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION. Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 2.—The morning papers give the number killed by the boiler explosion at the State Fair, yesterday, as 27 the wounded as 56. The wounded doubtless exceeds that number, as many were taken immediately to their homes, and no report has been made of them. The most dangerously wounded were made of them. The most dangerously wounded were taken to the Indiana Surgical Institute, and all are doing well except three—John White, Wm. Windfall, Nathan Albertson of Plainfield, and John A. McVey of Marion County, who will probably die. The remains at Weaver's undertakers' office have all been recognized. The following additional names of dead and wounded have been obtained:

Dead.—Wm. H. Deming, Greensburg: Isaac Barker, Hamilton County, Ind.; Augustus Selle, Indianapolis; Jonathan Moulton, Hamilton County, Ind.; Clara Dawson, 28 years old, Indianapolis.

Wounded.—Mr. Paddock, wife, and three children, all slightly; George Waldo, Indianapolis, badly in the head;

son, 28 years old, Indianapolis.

Wounded.—Mr. Paddock, wife, and three children, all slightly; George Waldo, Indianapolis, badly in the head; Annie Smith, 12 years old, Indianapolis, badly in the shoulder; George Greuner, Indianapolis, in the thigh and head; Mrs. Duniap, Columbus, Ind., badly in the back and hips; George P. Kelly, Connersville, Ind., leg fractured; James Swett, Superintendent of the Eagle Machine Works, Indianapolis, slightly; John Duncan and wife, Franklin, Ind., slightly.

It seems to be the general opinion that the cause of the explosion was a want of water in the boiler. The Coroner's Jury are in session to day, but have not reudered their verdict. Five horses were killed by the explosion. Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 3.—The Coroner gives the number killed at the Fair Ground on Friday, including two wounded who have since died, at twenty. There is still one body at Weaver's undertakers' office that has not been recognized, and the head and some fragments of fiels of another body. John Loring of Franklin, Ind., died at the City Hospital yesterday, and J. McVey from the country, near this city, at the Burgleal Institute today. One of the bodies at Weaver's is supposed to be John Stack of Rob Roy, Ind. Nine of the dead were burled here to-day. Two or three more of the wounded are in a very critical condition and will probably not recover. As near as can be ascertained, between fifty and sixty persons were wounded, The cororer's jury is still or probably roader. sixty persons were wounded. The cotorer's jury is still in session and will not probably render a verdict for several days. It has been definitely ascertained that no females were kiled except one girl. Miss Dawson, 12 years old. Several ladies, badly wounded, are still at

THE PACIFIC COAST.

EARTHQUAKE AT SAN LORENZO-LEGISLATURE OF

the hospital.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1 .- Joseph F. Godery, son of the late Consul, has been recognized as Acting Con sul of Mexico by the Collector of Customs. The Cincinsul of Mexico by the Collector of Customs. The Cincinnati Red Stockings beat our local clubsbadly. They play a California picked nine to-morrow, a farewell game on Monday, and start for home on Tuesday. A heavy shock of va. 'hquake occurred at San Lorenzo to-day. The shock was accompanied by a loud noise. The Legislature of Washington Territory assembles at Olympia Oct. 4. The adoption of the new code of laws for the Territory will be considered. Arizona advices state that the Indians in the vicinity of La Paz have gone into the mountains to hold a council with the Mohaves. Their actions are suspicious. are suspicious.
Sun Francisco, Oct, 2.—During the quarter ending September 30, 68 cargoes of wheat, aggregating 1,840,000 sacks, and valued at \$1,317,500, were shipped from this port to the United Kingdom.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.-The furniture, cotton, and frame factories, on Fourth, near Barry-st., were burned to-day. The loss is \$200,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 3.—The shop of L.

P. L. Emerson, in Dexter-st., Pawtucket, was burned Saturday night. The boiler of a steam-engine exploded while the machine was going to this fire, slightly injuring several persons. The explosion was downward, or a sad loss of life would have resulted. NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

WORCESTER, Oct. 3 .- The New England Laoor Reform League commenced its session yesterday, and continued until this evening. The attendance has been small at all the meetings, and few of the "distinguished speakers" advertised to be present made their appear speakers" advertised to be present made their appearance. John Orviss of West Roxbury, was chosen Presitutmost latitude was allowed in dobate. Mr. S. dent, and the officers were all of Massachusetts. The S. Toster of this city, well-known as an antislavery and women's rights advocate, spoke at length in opposition to strikes and against landed monopolies. One speaker accused the Governor of Massachusetts of having helped to rob the State Treasury of \$2,000,000, said that Charles Summer was fated to be "dammed to a lower political hell than ever Daniel Webster was," and called the Republican party the oppressors of the working classes, etc.; while another took exactly opposite grounds. Some of the speakers favored the formation of a separate political party, while others opposed the plan and some tirged the formation of Trades' Unious, &c., while others again were opposed to them.

Mrs. E. M. Daniels and Miss Jennie Collins, of Boston, were among the speakers. The resolutions adopted oppose all speculation, interest, rent, etc.; insist that an exclusive "currency, whether of specie or paper" is only for the acvantage of the "privileged few;" demand the withurawal of bank notes, their place to be supplied with Treasury certificates; charge Secretary Boutwell with the theory of the support of Christians; oppose the present political parties, and recognize the rights of the working women, &c. The Convention algourned to meet in Providence on the 16th and 17th insts. ance. John Orviss of West Roxbury, was chosen Presi-

THE STORM IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8-Midnight.-The rainstorm increased in violence about 9 p. m., and continues unabated, with every indication of another flood in that portion of the city submerged last July. The fire-bells are now sounding a general alarm. Harrison-st. from are now sounding a general starm. Harrison-st. from Gay to Baltimore is flooded, as also the vicinity of the Middle District Police Station. The stores on Gay, Har-rison, and other streets are lighted up and the merchants removing the goods. The rise at present is caused by back water from the sewers. Jones' Falls Creek has risen two feet within the past hour. The water at pres-ent is about three feet below the banks, and is rising rap-

THE NEW CHIEF-JUSTICE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 2 .- The Hon. H. A. Belows took the oath of office as Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court yesterday, at Laconia, where he is presiding at the session of the Court. A complimentary dinner was given him in the evening by the members of the bar of Balbran Courts. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

ENGLISH STEEL IMPORTERS SEEKING RELIEF-THE PROJECT FOR A WORLD'S FAIR-ME CLAPP AND THE PRINTERS-COLORED MEN AND PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS-THE CAPITAL OF MONTANA. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

Washington. Oct. 3, 1809.
The delegation representing the Euglish steel importing interest in this country which has been expected for several days, arrived here yesterday, and had an interview with Secretary Boutwell in reference to the com plaint made by the manufacturers of steel in this coun try, that articles had been imported for a long period past in undervaluation, which resulted disastrously to the home producters. Several of the latter gentlemen were present, and the conference was a long one. After presenting their various statements it was understood the importers were to enter their steel raising their involces to the rates alleged by the Government to be the actua importers being permitted to pay the enhanced duty under protest, until such times as the question is finall decides by the Department. Mr. Boutwell has the sut ject now under consideration, and will soon decide the course to se pursued by the Government in reference to claims for inc amnification arising out of former alleged

under valuation. The project for a World's Fair in this city in 1871 is gaining strength here, and the most prominent citizens of Washington are interesting themselves in its development. Gen. Sherman, Mc. Cochran, Mr. Riggs, Mr Cooke, Admiral Dahlgren, and other leading citizens, are the foremost in working the matter up. The President is also said to be greatly interested in the subject, and will give it his aid. The idea was, it is true, suggested by irresponsible parties, but they have all been thrown overboard by the gentlemen named and those who co operate with them

A test of the legality of a corporation ordinance of this city providing that no distinction shall be made on account of race or color in places of amusement or of resort will soon be made here; three negroes were ejected from the dress circle of the National Theater last night during the progress of the play, and they refused to go to the quarter assigned them, and also to take the money which the manager offered to refund. They retired from the theater, and it is said they intend to bring suit fo

Mr. Clapp, Government Printer, who says he has been pestered by the printers in the Government office until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, replies to a resolution, presented at a meeting of the Printers' Union, requiring all copy holders to be printers, which was sent to

him, as follows:

Sir: I can say in brief that I have yielded my last submission to the behests of any combination of men inside or outside of this office relating to its administration, holding myself responsible only to the Government for my stewardship. I cannot respect any attempt outside the Congress of the United States to interfere with me.

The managers of certain theaters in Baltimore and

this city, recently united in asking the Com missioner of Internal Revenue certain questions refating to license-tax of places of amusement. The bureau decides that all rooms, halls, &c., rented occasionally for theatrical representations are liable to the tax or license of \$100 per annum; also, that exhibitions given in other places, rooms or halls, not arranged or rented for theatrical buildings, are hable to the license imposed in paragraphs 3,539, section 79, act June 30, 1864,

The Secretary of the Interior has authorized the entry of the town site of Virginia under the act of March 2, 1867. The city is the capital of Montana Territory, and the evidence taken before the local officers at Helena show a population of 2,500 inhabitants, and that business to the amount of \$1,000,006 is annually transacted within the corporate limits of the town. The tract claimed by the town covers 56,972 acres, and over 500 houses have been erected thereon.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE GOLD PANIC-WHAT HE SAID TO FISK-THE SALE OF GOLD-STAMP ACCOUNTS.

HE PRESIDENT ON THE SALE OF GOLD—
STAMP ACCOUNTS.

1GRNERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

As comments have been made in the newspapers affecting the Administration in connection with the recent gold panic, and much interest is felt on the subject, the Washington agent of the Associated Press to-night called upon the President to ascertain whether there was any foundation for insinuations or direct charges against the Administration. The President conversed with the utmost frankness on the subject, and said he had not thought proper to publicly contradict the statements concerning himself, as he had done nothing whatever to influence the money market or to afford any advantages toprivate parties. While in New York he had many voluntary advisors but he repeatedly said to them that the Administration always held itself in a position to act as it seemed best, and free to make any change of policy for public interest. In the course of the conversation he stated that while on the eve of going to Newport. James Fisk, fr., came on board the steamer at New-York, and said to the President that Gould sent him down to ask that he would privately give them a little intimation as to what the Administration was going to do on the fluancial question. The President replied that the giving of such information would not be fair, and asked Fisk whether he did not think so himself. Fisk admitted it would not be fair, and asked Fisk whether he did not think so himself. Fisk admitted it would not policy, the Secretary of the Treasury would give notice through the newspapers as usual, so that every body might at the same time know what it was, thus excluding any possible charge of favoritism. On the morning of the panic, Friday week, Secretary Boutwell communicated to the President the situation of affairs in New York, when the President said sell \$5,000,000. The idea of suggesting a sale of \$3,000,000 if gold. The Secretary replied he had come for the purpose of suggesting a sale of \$3,000,000. The idea of suggesting a sale of \$3,000,000. The ide

Amos Keudall has been ill for several weeks. Dr. Dexter, his physician, says he cannot recover.

Col. Frank E. Howe of New-York, Special Supervising Agent of the Treasury Department, arrived here this morning. He had interviews with the President and Secretary Boutwell, and returned to New-York to-night. It is said in political circles the strongest candidate of the regular Republicans for Senator from Virginia has not yet been publicly mentioned.

Secretary Boutwell will leave Washington to-morrow noon. He speaks in Philadelphia Monday night.

Upon an investigation of the stamp account of the Sad-Treasury in New-York, it was reported to the Secretary of the Treasury that the Committee found, on the evening of Sept. 30, \$247,862 27. The Secretary inquired of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue what amount his books showed at the Sub-Treasury on that evening, and was answered that the amount corresponded exactly with the showing on the books in the Internal Revenue office. Commissioner Delano to-day decided that tobacco pre

Commissioner Delano to-day decided that tobacco pre-pared by the processes generally employed in the manu-facture of chowing tobacco, using sweetening, licorice or sweetened materials, is liable to a tax of 32 cents, un-der whatever name sold.

Major Haggerty was serenaded to-night, on the eve of his return to New-York, by the Irish Republican Associa-tion, and responded by a short speech.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3 .- Yesterday, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, some person entered the banking house of Clark & Ulman, and went behind the counter, entered the vault and took a trank containing securities amounting to \$125,000. The robbery was not discovered until some two hours after. Fortunately, none of the property taken can be made available to the burglar.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

... Mrs. Laura T. Weston, a highly respectable lady in Buffalo, while laboring under temporary insanity, cammitted suicide on Saturday morning by hanging herself with a shawl.

... John Hughes, aged 40 years, was found dead corner of Twenty-third and Chestnut-sts., Philadelphia, yesterday morning, stabbed to the heart. There is no clue to the murderers.

... The schooner Junita Patten, from Gardiner, Me., for New-York, went on the Watch Hill Reef on the morning of the 1st inst., and bliged. Her deck with the spars and rigging will be saved.

Patrick O'Neil, a stevedore at Boston, has lost the sight of both his eyes from vitriol thrown in face by Mary McCarty. The latter was also shockle burned by the fluid spattering in her own face. She be tried for the assault.

be tried for the assault.

The charges against Thomas Branning, in Boston, for beating his wife to death, have been fully sustained by the Coroner's inquest. The testimony showed the deceased to be a sober and industrious woman. Branning confesses he mardered her because she refused him money to buy rum.

refused him money to buy rum.

The personal controversy between the Hon. G. G. Fogg of The Independent Democral and the Hon. W. E. Chandler of The New-Hampshire Republican Statesman, has resulted in the deposit of \$10,600 each, the latter offering to prove that the former offered the Hon. J. G. Sinclair to lend his (Fogg's) influence for the election of Judge Chase, if nominated to the Presidency by the Democratic party. The \$10,600 won is to be distributed among the religious societies in Concord. The decision is to be left to three referees.